

# L A S

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.  
Grim viſaged war hath ſooth'd his wrinkl'd front;  
And now, inſtead of mounting barbed ſteeds,  
To fright the ſouls of fearful adverſaries,  
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,  
To the laſcivious pleaſing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*  
LASCIVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *laſcivious*.] Wantonneſs; looſe-  
neſs.  
The reaſon pretended by Auguſtus was the laſciviousneſs of  
his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*  
LASCIVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laſcivious*.] Leudly; wantonly;  
looſely.  
LASH. *n. f.* [The moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems  
to be that of *ſkinner*, from *ſchlagen*, Dutch, to ſtrike;  
whence *laſh* and *laſh*.]  
1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough.  
From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains  
Of ſounding laſhes, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Rous'd by the laſh of his own ſubborn tail,  
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*  
2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or  
blow.  
Her whip of cricketer's bone, her laſh of ſkin,  
Her waggoner a ſmall grey-coated gnat. *Shakeſp.*  
I obſerved that your whip wanted a laſh to it. *Addiſ. Spect.*  
3. A laſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſnare: out  
of uſe.  
The farmer they leave in the laſh,  
With loſſes on every ſide. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*  
4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm.  
The moral is a laſh at the vanity of arrogating that to  
ourſelves which ſucceeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*  
To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge.  
Lucagus to laſh his horſes bends,  
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*  
Lets whip theſe ſtaggers o'er the ſeas again,  
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France. *Shakeſp.*  
Let men out of their way laſh on ever to faſt, they are  
not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South's Sermon.*  
He charg'd the flames, and thoſe that diſobey'd  
He laſh'd to duty with his ſword of light. *Dryden.*  
And limping death, laſh'd on by fate,  
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*  
We laſh the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*  
Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,  
His fiery courſers laſhing through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*  
2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk.  
The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;  
He falls; and laſhing up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*  
3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound.  
The winds grow high,  
Impending tempeſts charge the ſky;  
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,  
And big waves laſh the frighted ſhoars. *Prior.*  
4. To ſcourge with ſatire.  
Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain,  
Flat'ers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*  
5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.  
To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip.  
They laſh aloud, each other they provoke,  
And lend their little ſouls at every ſtroke. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryden's Perſus.*  
Wheels claſh with wheels, and bar the narrow ſtreet;  
The laſhing whip rebounds. *Gay's Trivia.*  
LASHER. *n. f.* [from *laſh*.] One that whips or laſhes.  
LASS. *n. f.* [from *lad* is formed *ladeſſe*, by contraction *laſſe*.  
*Hickes*.] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only  
of mean girls.  
Now was the time for vigorous lads to ſhow  
What love or honour could invite them to;  
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round  
With reverend age, and lovely laſſes crown'd. *Waller.*  
A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honeſt,  
downright, plain-dealing laſſe it was. *L'Eſtrange.*  
They ſometimes an honeſt kiſs  
Steal from unwary laſſes; they with ſcorn,  
And neck reclin'd, relent. *Philips.*  
LAſſITUDE. *n. f.* [*laſſitude*, Latin; *laſſitude*, French.] Weari-  
neſs; fatigue.  
*Laſſitude* is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and  
warm water; for all *laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and com-  
preſſion of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a re-  
laxation or emolliſion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
Affiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied ſouls can  
bear without *laſſitude* or diſtemper. *Glanville, Sep. 14.*  
She lives and breeds in the air; for the largeneſs and  
lightneſs of her wings and tail ſuſtain her without *laſſitude*.  
*More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*  
Do not over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized

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with a *laſſitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauſeate, and  
grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
From mouth and noſe the briny torrent ran,  
And loſt in *laſſitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odeſſy.*  
*Laſſitude* generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds  
from a diſtemper'd ſtate; and not from exerciſe, which  
wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of  
bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation; or from too  
great a conſumption of the fluid neceſſary to maintain the  
ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecre-  
tion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*  
LAſſLORN. *n. f.* [*laſſe* and *lorn*.] Forſaken by his miſtreſs.  
Brown groves,  
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed batchelor loves,  
Being *laſſlorn*. *Shakeſp.*  
LAST. *n. f.* [*laſter*, Saxon; *laſteſte*, Dutch.]  
1. Lateſt; that which follows all the reſt in time.  
I feel my end approach, and thus embrace'd,  
Am pleas'd to die; but hear me ſpeak my laſt. *Dryden.*  
Here, *laſt* of Britons, let your names be read;  
Are none, none living? let me praife the dead. *Pope.*  
Wit not alone has ſhone on ages paſt,  
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*  
2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.  
3. Beyond which there is no more.  
Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy to the laſt the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*  
The ſwans, that on Cayſter often try'd  
Their tuneful ſongs, now ſung their laſt, and dy'd. *Addiſ.*  
O! may ſam'd Brunſwick be the laſt,  
The laſt, the happieſt Britiſh king,  
Whom thou ſhalt paint, or I ſhall ſing. *Addiſon.*  
But, while I take my laſt adieu,  
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear.  
4. Next before the preſent, as *laſt* week.  
5. Utmoſt.  
Fools ambitiouſly contend  
For wit and pow'r; their laſt endeavours bend  
To outſhine each other. *Dryden's Lucretius.*  
6. At LAST. In concluſion; at the end.  
Gad, a troop ſhall overcome him: but he ſhall overcome  
at the laſt. *Gen. xlix. 19.*  
Thus weather-cocks, that for a while  
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blaſt,  
Grown old, and deſtitute of oil,  
Ruſt to a point, and fix at laſt. *Freind.*  
7. The LAST; the end.  
All politicians chew on wiſdom paſt,  
And blunder on in buſineſs to the laſt. *Pope.*  
LAST. *adv.*  
1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent.  
How long is't now ſince laſt you're ſelf and I  
Were in a maſk. *Shakeſp.*  
When laſt I dy'd, and, dear! I die  
As often as from thee I go,  
I can remember yet that I  
Something did ſay, and ſomething did beſtow. *Donne.*  
2. In concluſion.  
Pleaſ'd with his idol, he commends, admires,  
Adores; and laſt, the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryden.*  
To LAST. *v. n.* [*laſtan*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue;  
to perſevere.  
All more laſting than beautiful. *Sidney.*  
I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to  
prefix your name before the eſſays: for the Latin volume of  
them, being in the univerſal language, may laſt as long as  
books laſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
With ſeveral degrees of laſting, ideas are imprinted on the  
memory.  
Theſe are ſtanding marks of facts delivered by thoſe who  
were eye-witneſſes to them, and which were contrived with  
great wiſdom to laſt till time ſhould be no more. *Addiſon.*  
LAST. *n. f.* [*laſt*, Saxon.]  
1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed.  
The cobbler is not to go beyond his laſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*  
A cobbler produced ſeveral new grins, having been uſed to  
cut faces over his laſt. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 174.  
Should the big laſt extend the ſhoe too wide,  
Each ſtone would wrench th' unwary ſtep aſide. *Gay.*  
2. [LAST, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.  
LAſTERY. *n. f.* A red colour.  
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did ſpread,  
That her became a poliſh'd ivory.  
Which cunning craftſman's hand hath overlaid,  
With fair vermilion, or pure laſtery. *Spens. Fairy Queen.*  
LAſTAGE. *n. f.* [*laſtage*, French; *laſtagie*, Dutch; *playe*,  
Saxon, a load.]  
1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.  
2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.  
LAſTING. *participle adj.* [from *laſt*.]  
1. Continuing; durable. *Every*

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Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders  
the body leſs durable and laſting. *Ray on Creation.*  
2. Of long continuance; perpetual.  
White parents may have black children, as negroes ſome-  
times have laſting white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*  
The grateful work is done,  
The ſeeds of diſcord ſow'd, the war begun:  
Frauds, fears and fury, have poſſeſs'd the ſtate,  
And fix'd the cauſes of a laſting hate. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A ſinew crack'd ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, and  
the memory of it leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to  
put the paſt quickly again to any robuſt employment. *Locke.*  
LAſTINGLY. *adv.* [from *laſting*.] Perpetually.  
LAſTINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *laſting*.] Durableneſs; continuance.  
All more laſting than beautiful, but that the conſideration  
of the exceeding laſtingneſs made the eye believe it was ex-  
ceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*  
Conſider the laſtingneſs of the motions excited in the bot-  
tom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*  
LAſTLY. *adv.* [from *laſt*.]  
1. In the laſt place.  
I will juſtify the quarrel; ſecondly, balance the forces;  
and, laſtly, propound variety of deſigns for choice, but not  
advise the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
2. In the concluſion; at laſt.  
LATCH. *n. f.* [*laſſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a  
door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.  
The latch mov'd up. *Gay's Poſtorals.*  
Then comes rofy health from her cottage of thatch,  
Where never phyſician had liſted the latch. *Smart.*  
To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To faſten with a latch.  
He had ſtrength to reach his father's houſe: the door was  
only latched; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he  
turned about his head to ſee his purſuer. *Locke.*  
2. To faſten; to cloſe, perhaps in this place: unleſs it rather  
ſignifies to *waſh* from *lather*.  
But haſt thou yet latched the Athenian's eyes  
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakeſp.*  
LAſTCHES. *n. f.*  
Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſten-  
ed by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in or-  
der to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to  
the bonnets. *Harris.*  
LAſTCHET. *n. f.* [*laſſet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.  
There cometh one mightier than I, the latched of whole  
ſhoes I am not worthy to unlatch. *Mark i. 7.*  
LATE. *adj.* [*laſt*, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch.]  
1. Contrary to early; flow; tardy; long delayed.  
My halting days ſle on with full career,  
Put my late ſpring no bud nor bloſſom ſleweth. *Milton.*  
Juſt was the vengeance, and to lateſt days  
Shall long poſterity reſound thy praife. *Pope's Odeſſy.*  
2. Laſt in any place, office, or character.  
All the difference between the late ſervants, and thoſe who  
ſaid in the family, was, that thoſe latter were finer gentle-  
men. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 107.  
3. The deceaſed; as the works of the late Mr. Pope.  
4. Far in the day or night.  
5. After long delays; after a long time.  
O boy! thy father gave thee life too ſoon,  
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*  
Second Silvius after theſe appears,  
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;  
For arms and juſtice equally renown'd,  
Who late reſtor'd in Alba ſhall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*  
He laughs at all the giddy turns of ſtate,  
When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear too late. *Dryden.*  
The later it is before any comes to have theſe ideas, the  
later alſo will it be before he comes to thoſe maxims. *Locke.*  
I might have ſpar'd his life,  
But now it is too late. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*  
To make roſes, or other flowers, come late, is an experi-  
ment of pleaſure; for the antients eſteemed much of the  
roſa ſera. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
There be ſome flowers which come more early, and others  
which come more late, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
3. Lateſt; not long ago.  
They arrived in that pleaſant iſle,  
Where ſleeping late, the left her other knight. *Fairy Qu.*  
Men have of late made uſe of a pendulum, as a more  
ſteady regulator. *Locke.*  
The goddeſs with indulgent cares,  
And ſocial joys, the late transform'd repairs. *Pope's Ody.*  
From freſh paſtures, and the dewy field,  
The lowing herds return, and round them throng  
With leaps and bounds the late impriſon'd young. *Pope.*  
4. Far in the day or night.  
Was it to late, friend, ere you went to bed,  
That you do lie to late?

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—Sir, we were carouſing till the ſecond cock. *Shakeſp.*  
Late the nocturnal ſacrifice begun,  
Nor ended, till the next returning fun. *Dryden's Æn.*  
LAſTED. *adj.* [from *late*.] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night.  
I am fo late in the world, that I  
Have loſt my way for ever. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:  
Now ſpurs the late traveller apace  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp.*  
LAſTELY. *adv.* [from *late*.] Not long ago.  
Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, lately come from  
Italy. *Acts xviii. 1.*  
LAſTENESS. *n. f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced.  
Lateſs in life might be improper to begin the world with.  
*Swift to Gay.*  
LAſTENT. *adj.* [*laſens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.  
If we look into its retired movements, and more ſecret  
latent ſprings, we may trace out a ſteady hand pro-  
ducing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*  
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor ſees,  
That melancholy ſloth, ſevere diſeaſe,  
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,  
Death's harbingers lie latent in the draught. *Prior.*  
What were Wood's viſible coſts I know not, and what  
were his latent is variously conjectured. *Swift.*  
LAŒTERAL. *adj.* [*laſteral*, French; *latera*, Latin.]  
1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide.  
Why may they not ſpread their lateral branches till their  
diſtance from the centre of gravity depreſs them. *Ray.*  
The ſmalleſt veſſels, which carry the blood by lateral  
branches, ſeparate the next thinner fluid or ſerum, the di-  
ameters of which lateral branches are leſs than the diameters  
of the blood-veſſels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal  
line.  
Forth riſh the levant, and the potent winds  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noiſe,  
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton's Paradife Loſt*, b. x.  
LAŒTERALITY. *n. f.* [from *laſteral*.] The quality of having  
diſtinct ſides.  
We may reaſonably conclude a right and left laterality in  
the ark, or naual edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
LAŒTERALLY. *n. f.* [from *laſteral*.] By the ſide; ſide-wiſe.  
The days are ſet laterally againſt the columns of the golden  
number. *Holder on Time.*  
LAŒTEWARD. *adv.* [*late* and *pears*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.  
LATH. *n. f.* [*latra*, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A ſmall long  
piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.  
With dagger of lath. *Shakeſp.*  
Penny-royal and orpin they uſe in the country to trim their  
houſes; binding it with a lath or ſtick, and ſetting it againſt  
a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N<sup>o</sup>. 29.  
Laths are made of heart of oak, for outſide work, as tiling  
and plaſttering; and of fir for inſide plaſttering, and panelling.  
*Maxon's Mechanical Exercijeſ.*  
The god who frights away,  
With his lath ſword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryd.*  
To LATH. *v. a.* [*latra*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.  
A ſmall kiln conſiſts of an oaken frame, lath'd on every  
ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
The plaſtters work is commonly done by the yard ſquare  
for lathing. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
LATH. *n. f.* [*laſt*, Saxon.] It is explained by *Du Cange*, I  
ſuppoſe from *ſpelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures*  
*hundredis continens*: this is apparently contrary to *Spencer*, in  
the following example.] A part of a county.  
If all that tything failed, then all that lath was charged  
for that tything; and if the lath failed, then all that hun-  
dred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the  
ſhire, who would not reſt till they had found that unduti-  
ful fellow, which was not amenable to law. *Spencer's Ireland.*  
The fee-farms relerv'd upon charters granted to cities and  
towns corporate, and the blanch rents and lath ſilver answer-  
ed by the ſheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*  
LATHE. *n. f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about  
his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chizel.  
Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on turned veſſels of  
wood, are the effects of ignition, cauſed by the preſſure of an  
edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*  
To LATHER. *v. n.* [*lephan*, Saxon.] To form a foam.  
Chufe water pure,  
Such as will lather cold with ſoap. *Baynard.*  
To LATHER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and ſoap.  
LATHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made com-  
monly by beating ſoap with water.  
LATIN. *adj.* [*Latinus*.] Written or ſpoken in the language  
of the old Romans.  
Auguſtus himſelf could not make a new Latin word. *Locke.*  
LATIN. *n. f.* An exerciſe praſtiſhed by ſchool-boys, who turn  
English into Latin.  
In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the com-  
mon order in ſchools for making of Latin. *Aſcham.*  
LATINISM.